

THE POST.
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At Lebanon, Ky., By
W. W. Jack.

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Poet's Corner.



[From the New York Playmate.]
THE WINTER'S SUN.
BY FANNIE.

How brightly beams the winter's sun,
Falling aslant the moor,
Resting its golden streams of light
Upon the poor man's floor.

And kindly on the widow's hearth
Smile now its beams of light,
Gladdening the hearts of all within
By its pure radiance bright.

Joy of the traveler weary,
Art thou at close of day,
Lingering on the snowy path
To guide him on his way.

A blessing thou to rich and poor,
And at thy happy shrine
We thank our Maker gratefully,
For this one gift divine.

Communicated.

For the Lebanon Post.

A LECTURE.

Delivered before the Philomathian Society.

BY JAMES WALSH;

PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC, ST. MARY'S COL.

CONTINUED.

Take away that power from a poem, and the poem is a castle built of cards; a breath may destroy it—it has no stability, no bond. The spirit of the days of chivalry had long passed away, and cycles had rolled over the remains of the Provincial troubadours, the Spanish and Italian bards, who had sung of its glories, when in an island of the north of Europe, when the language of the people was still unformed, and the state of society still rough and unsettled from the troubles of successive invasions, appeared the massive genius of Shakespeare. With no copying after the ancients, with no models in the language before him, with no competitors in the drama to prompt his ambition, with the rude materials of a yet imperfect language around him; with the disadvantages of a poor education, this great man had nothing to rest on but the powers of his own nature; and on the strength of that power he wrote, and has won immortality. How different from other poets in facilities afforded him. Without the naturally poetic language of the East in which Jeremias and Isaias wrote, and the softness of the Persian, of Hapid, or the richness of the Arabic, of the Moors. Without the magnificence of the Greek of Homer, or the dignity of Latin of Vergil, without the majesty of Spanish of Lopez de Vega, or the melody of the Italian of Tasso; without the finish of the French of Racine, or the solidity of the German of Goethe, he had to select his materials from the fragments of two foreign, and not easily blended tongues.

With no haloed fire, which touched the lips of the prophet—with no religious enthusiasm which inspired the writers of the Choran, with no strange mythology which interested the ancients. With no romance of crusades and heroism which fired the moderns before his time, he had to put life and animation into those ill shaped materials. And behold with all these disadvantages, the splendid creations he has given to literature. Every character drawn by this master of the drama, seems perfect, and he sought for no model for his portrait. He looked into his own soul, and when the image of the passage he wanted rose, he sat before his canvass and painted it, as he saw it, simple, and often awfully real. Wherefore considering him, with all his obstacles: considering his genius in its different forms, considering the industry of passion he delineated in tragic scenes as approaches the terrible, the vein of humor he every where displayed, so sparkling, so deep, so inexhaustible, as to appear excessive; that power of painting the supernatural—ghosts, witches and sorcerers, as almost to work in us a belief of their existence.—That common sense which is never lost sight of, and which is so seldom found, to any great extent in poetry, and above all, that power of drawing every character to the life, in which excellence he has been equaled by no poet, whether ancient or modern; all these considerations serve to impress me with the belief, that if Shakespeare's poetry is not the most perfect that has ever been written; his mind was the most comprehensive that has ever been directed to the study of poetry. Who can read unmoved, Macduff's anguish and rage when he is told of the murder of his wife and children? Who can contemplate the end of the faithful Desdemond, without a shudder; and if the description were not true to nature, the incident, incident, instead of making us shudder, would make us laugh. Who reads the

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soliloquies of Richard III, on his deformity, of Wolsley on his disappointed ambition, and feels not each word fall on his ear, as if the fallen courtier, or odious prince were speaking? Who reads Othello's account of himself, or Hamlet's advice to the players, and would wish to change a word? What admirable instruction is contained in the latter. Oh! could principles of sound sense be always so delivered in the numbers of poetry; then would the world be far more instructed than by the confused distinctions and empty declamation of so many, so called philosophers and moralists. And where is the reader, whether young or old, who does not find while reading Shakespeare, a sentence of tentimes come upon him, when he is not expecting it, and keeps knocking at his heart while he reads on till he turns back and goes over it again and again, and when he closes the book the sentence still keeps knocking, and gives him subject for meditation, and occupies a place in his memory for a long time, aye, often for his whole life. Could that sentence have been unnatural? But Shakespeare did not study the ancients who are recommended as models. Yes recommended as models to those who would be natural because the ancients are so; but if the poet be natural himself like Shakespeare, he need not consult them. Of how few poets can it be said, they are strictly natural, the general rule consult the ancients, is bending still. But Shakespeare cannot be properly appreciated now-a-days—the English language has changed so much, many of his expressions are old fashioned, the wit that sparkled so much in conversation in the days of Elizabeth, has given place to a more serious tone—the Englishman is known by his gravity, domestic intercourse is much more measured, and ladies are more cautious and reserved in conversation. The belief in ghosts, witchcraft and charms has passed away too, like that in fairies, genii and magicians, and we are settled down at present, perhaps in the least poetic age, that the aged world has ever seen.

But, we do not mean to excuse Shakespeare in everything. We do not mean to pass lightly over his indelicate expressions. Let no one misunderstand us. We shall never pardon these in any writer, and shall not in him. Nothing shall excuse them—if it were impossible to separate these from the rest of the writings without destroying the work; if the existence of the work were incompatible with this separation—dearly as we value Shakespeare, much as we love many of his descriptions and characters, we would rather see it burned before it had ever appeared before the public. No we shall never excuse an expression in any writer that may offend the most delicate gaze. Let it not be said nature suggested those ideas to Shakespeare. No such thing. Nature is modest, and presents us dress as she presented Adam with a covering in the beginning. It is coarse education or the deprave manners of society that teach men to utter indelicate expressions. Remember the education of Shakespeare. Nature puts a clasp on the mouth, and I will venture to say, that young man who speaks an improper word for the first time in his life, has a blush on his cheek and a trembling in his voice, and well he may. He feels himself in an unnatural position. He did not intend to have delayed so long on Shakespeare, as it would not suit the limits of our discourse to dwell on individuals, but merely pass them in review, in order to illustrate our subject. But as he was especially the poet of nature, we may be excused for having treated of him, at some length; and there he stands, the most striking instance we can advance of nature, appearing almost without a guise, untrammelled by glittering ornaments, untrammelled by foreign fashions, you may discover a few fantastical trifles, some chemical appendages, but these belong to the fashion of his age, the dress is faulty, the man is complete. How noble the Indian chief of your woods! Dignified in every attitude powerful and graceful. You cannot find fault with his shape—it is beautiful, for it is nature's. You may perceive some fantastical display of beads, of trinkets, and feathers, but in all things else he stands the living statue of Apollo. Such is Shakespeare. From the time of Elizabeth forward, we have had no great revolution in the literary world, no new light thrown across the horizon of society to awaken strange excitement and open a new field for poetry. But the religious disturbances of these times, as Mechelet remarks, gave birth to "Paradise Lost," to which to exemplify our subject, we will allude now, as we pass. What is it then that pleases particularly in Milton's? It is a well drawn character of Satan—a character suiting our own ideas; no imaginary, unnatural character; a character we would give to any conspirator or rebel magnified—a Cataline Demonized. What is it that displeases us most? Is it those theological discussions, and that show of learning, which are out of their place there are unnatural. Where does Milton fail most? Assuredly in the description of the Almighty and in the conversation he holds with his son because nature is disgusted at the idea of investing God with a form, and making him pass away his time in a metaphysical conversation. Much better had he left this to our imagination

in the same manner as when speaking of the arch fiend stretched on the fiery flood he gives us but dim outlines of Satan, leaving the rest to our fancy to picture. Hence, that passage is so sublime; and, we are struck with the size of the demon; unconfronted by particular dimensions and only knowing that it stretches "many a rood" in the same manner as the size of Polyphemus, is only conjectured from the incident of his staff being a pine tree!

From all the passages of Milton I will say, the few lines referring to his blindness, struck me as forcibly as any others and where could he be expected to speak more naturally than alluding to his own loss of sight. With these few remarks I pass from Milton whose genius for the sublime, has had perhaps no equal—who appears to find a region natural to himself in the supernatural world, and there to converse at ease with angels and devils.—When Milton comes on earth he bears with him still the same character of dignity, but softened, & speaks of our first parents and Paradise with the majesty and condescension of a superior being, who loves and compassionates mankind. He seems to put aside the rays from his brow that he may converse more freely with the sons of earth. We have now hurried forward to the age of Louis XIV of France, when a new and splendid era opened for French literature. What was the tone of that era? whether it was natural or not, we shall see by examining briefly the ranks of the principal distinguished men upon whose productions must have been stamped whether false or natural. Poetry leads the literature of every country—poets form the language—eloquence follows if eloquence finds a place at all—in many cases poetry rules alone, and eloquence exists not. We must assume these as evident propositions, which we cannot wait to demonstrate, and taking it for granted, "Poetry leads the literature," we shall see in the chief poets of the age of Louis XIV, what was the genial spirit of its literature. Shakespeare was not long dead, and Milton was still living when Corneille, Moliere, and Racine appeared in France. Corneille was indeed, the proper father of the French drama; his Cid was celebrated before Racine had yet a name. But with all his strength and fire he must work below Moliere and Racine. La Harpe justly says: "Corneille had the voice of his age, of which he was the creator." Racine has that of positively for which he is forever the "model;" and he adds: "perhaps both should not be placed in the balance with one another as a work of beauties and faults not to be compared with finished productions." We shall consider then, Moliere and Racine more particularly therefore, as they are the two most conspicuous poets of this age. Moliere is considered as a writer of comedy, the first in the French language. Voltaire is of opinion he is the greatest the world ever produced. The judgement of Voltaire should not be esteemed light, who was himself such a noble dramatist. Boileau looks upon Moliere as one of the most singular genius of the age of Louis XIV. Much weight should be attached to Boileau, who was a profound critic upon the writers of his own country, at least, if he did not do full justice to Tasso in his art of Poetry. Certainly England has no writer of Comedy to compare with Moliere. Indeed, there is no professed comic writer in England. Shakespeare did not turn his talent so much in that direction, tho' he has written excellent comedies. He stands conspicuous as the tragic writer. And while Richard III, Hamlet and Macbeth still reign on the stage, his "Love's Labor's Lost," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Taming of the Shrew," do not awaken much interest. None of them instruct or amuse us to any degree, like Tartuffe the Avare and Misanthrope, after Shakespeare the English stage is miserably poor in comedy. Until almost our own days nothing could be compared at all, with a play of Moliere's, till Sheridan's "School of Scandal" was written. This certainly is regarded by the English as a perfect comedy—if it do not surpass all other comedies, as Byron has fearlessly asserted, "it may at least be ranked with the best of any country." But still, we cannot assign the writer of a single excellent comedy, an equal place of honor with one who has written so many. Now where has Moliere been deficient? In occasional tedious speeches, in sometimes pushing the farcical too far. In simply "overstepping the modesty of nature." To what did Moliere owe his wonderful success in writing comedy? It appears to me he owed it to this circumstance of his life. Let of course my opinion weigh with others far as the same may appear reasonable to them. Moliere was a strolling player long before he wrote a comedy not known then as Moliere which name he assumed afterwards, but as Poquelin. In mingling with every class, representing every character, experiencing the feelings of every audience, his discerning mind soon recognized in tone what naturally produced effect with all people, and going from the stage to his closet with his convictions settled, he wrote simply what he knew from experience would produce this effect, and no wonder then all were struck with the truthful mirror he held up before their follies and vices. And

what has Shakespeare done? Has he not also been watching the characters on the stage, and the tears and laughter of the crowd in the pit, and galleries long before he wrote his "Othello" or "Comedy of Errors." Sheridan too was for some time connected with the management of Drury Lane, if not to his pecuniary profit, perhaps to the immortality of his comedy. Yes these men, my respected friends examined nature herself, before they wrote a line. We now pass to Racine, who is considered one of the most perfect of French poets. He was peculiarly the poet of tragedy and for uniform dignity and grace he stands alone. We see not in him, it is true, that marvellous diversity of character that we recognize in Shakespeare, but where shall we find that, except in Shakespeare. On the other hand we see in him no such negligent expressions no such unbecoming allusions as strike us from time to time in the English dramatists. He passed with ease from the simple to the magnificent; from the tender to the horrible; and his language flowed gently after the train of his thought. In him there was no appearance of labor, or affectation or embarrassment in sentiment. All was harmony, and ease, and happiness in expression, perhaps, what strikes us more than the many beauties, is the fact that we can nowhere point out a defect. It is hard to particularize any passage for admiration where all are so complete. Yet, who is not struck with reading Athalie at the interview between the Queen and Joas?—what mingled feeling agitate the breast of Athalia? What fearlessness and simple wisdom in the youthful prince. What more awfully affecting than the anguish of the unhappy Phedre when she contemplates the depth of crime into which she has been so strangely plunged; when she thinks of meeting her father in the Infernal regions, stained, as she is with such abominations. Neither in life nor in death then, does she see any hope, any rest. But what should make us set a higher estimation upon the merit of Racine, is the admiration in which he has been held by the most enlightened Frenchmen. Voltaire, a rival of his in some degree, and the only one as a tragic writer and therefore best able to appreciate his genius, has said of the Britanniques, that in it "all the energy of Tacitus is expressed in verses worthy of Virgil." He calls the Phedre "the chief de l'œuvre of the human intellect;" and being asked why he did not write a commentary on Racine as he did on Corneille, replied, "He is all complete; it is only necessary to write at the bottom of each page, beautiful, pathetic, harmonious, sublime." Boileau, the particular friend of Racine, is ceaseless in his admiration of him; and La Harpe, the Queritilian of France in the conclusion of his eulogium on Racine, speaks in the following terms, to which I direct your attention, as they contain a great deal in a few words: "O my fellow citizen! I conjure you again—distrust those enthusiastic lawgivers; (persons of false taste who had wished to give a tone to the public on matters of literature,) opposed to them always, the ancients and Racine. Opposed to them, this great axiom of their worthy friend, 'Nothing is beautiful except the true!' And if you wish to have without ceasing, under your eyes, examples of this beautiful and this true, read again, and again without ceasing, Racine." And what is this true? the true to nature? Such was Racine. It will be of interest for us to know then, where this great man sought for his models! Where he learned that art of imitating nature, his art of painting the true, the foundation of the beautiful in his poetry. Was it in the extravagant ornaments of his age? Was it in any departure from rules established from the beginning, and conformed by centuries? No, his models were the ancients. This is not a mere assertion; it is not a mere assestion of the mind. It is not an assestion of La Harpe's. Read Racine's own life; hear what he speaks himself. From his childhood, Racine studied the ancients. He was yet very young when under Claude Lancelat; he read Euripides and Sophocles. In the silence of the woods he read these ancients. He committed most of them to memory. Against his mother's will he read and committed to memory the amours of "Theagenes" and "Chariclea." While studying theology he wrote to Tontaine: "I pass my time with Saint Thomas Virgil and Ariosto." Virgil in the third book of the Kneid gives him the subject of "Andromache."

Libalati ceneri Andromache Manesque vocabat, Hecateum ad tumulum veride cespitem inane, &c.

The tragedy itself, he takes from the Andromache of Euripides. The first words of the preface to the celebrated Phedre are these, I take them without search: "Here again is a tragedy subject of which is taken from Euripides. If I owed him only the single character of Phedre, I could say I owe him the most reasonable of any I have placed on the stage." Iphigene he pleads himself the cause of Euripides against moderns, who had censured him, and while I pass over that vindication which it would be foreign to my subject to introduce here.—I will, as the conclusion to my remarks on Racine give his own words thus precede the vindication to which I again solicit your at-

tention. "I acknowledge I owe him, (Euripides,) a great number of passages which have been the most approved in my tragedy, and I acknowledge it so much the more willingly as those approbations have only confirmed me in the esteem and veneration which I have always had for the works which remain to us from antiquity. I have recognized with pleasure from the effect which all that I have imitated on our theatre that good sense and reasons were the same in all ages." Such was the taste of Racine and the taste of this illustrious poet was the taste of his age, and that age was the most enlightened of France. Do we doubt if the same taste did not prevail in oratory? We shall see. We speak not here, of profane oratory.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Keep a Good Headway On.

A stirring man gets a job done in half the time that a slow and easy one to begin it in. It is a pleasure to drive a horse that drives off freely. You know how to calculate your distances—you can steer clear of collisions. But your fat and lazy beast stops just when the safety of the carriage demands a steady movement. We were once half a day beating from the open sea around a long sand point into the bay. The tide was running strong against us, and we had made several tacks without gaining an inch to the windward. Once, as in our anxiety, we let the sail shake in the wind, and were drifted down in an instant more than we had gained for hours, one on shore shouted out, "Keep a good headway on!" and at the tack we took his advice. We ran close to the beach—then shoving down the helm, she luffed and slid up right in the wind's eye; and thought her keel grated on the sand, on recovering the helm, she filled away, and went careering off into her safe harbor.

Keep a good headway on! and you will shoot up easily past many a point that stretches across your course in life. Be busy and keep at work in work hours. We employ the man to work for us whose shop is crowded with customers. Don't leave business undone to look up to business. Keep hard at what you find to do. Make horse-shoe nails when nobody brings you a horse to shoe. And while your face is freely lighted with the glimmer of a small fire on your forge, one will tap you on the shoulder and give you a job to do, when you must heap the coals and raise a fire that will make the whole shop glow in its ruddy light.

One of the earliest settlers around Lake Champlain was Col. Edward Raymond. He understood the character and disposition of the natives of the forest, and lived with them in much harmony, frequently employing them to row him up and down the lake as he had occasion.

One stout fellow by the name of Bigbear who had his wigwam at no great distance from the Colonel's dwelling, was often there. The Colonel having occasion to visit some distant shore of the lake employed Bigbear to row him in his canoe. On their return they passed near a high yet sloping ledge of rocks, on which lay an immense number of rattlesnakes asleep and basking in the sun. The Indian gave a penetrating look, and then inquired:

"Raymun, love fun?"

"Yes," was the reply.

So he rowed along silent and slow, and cut a crotch stick from a branch of hazels upon the bank.

"Steady, now—hole a glum, Raymun," as he clapped the crotch astride a serpent that was asleep close to the edge of the water.—"Take 'um now, Raymun, hold fast."

The Colonel took hold of the stick, keeping the serpent down while Bigbear tied up a little sack of powder, putting one end of a slow match therein.

He then made it fast to the snake's tail, and then, touching fire to the match, gave orders to "let 'um go," at the same time pushing off from the shore. The snake, liberated, crawled away to his den. The Indian immediately stood up and clapped his hands making as loud a noise as possible, and thus roused the serpents, who all in a moment disappeared.

"Now, look, Raymun, now look, see fun," said he, and in about a moment the powder exploded, and to be sure there was fun alive. The snakes in thousands covered the rocks, hissing, rattling, twirling and jumping in every direction imaginable. Col. Raymond burst into a loud laugh that echoed across the lake, pleased alike at the success of the trick, and the ingenuity of the savage's invention.

The Parisian Boulevards were lately the scene of great animation not many days ago. A large chariot, drawn by twenty horses, carrying the carcass of a whale, was proceeding in the direction of the Jardin des Plantes.—Six Republican guardsmen marched in front to keep off the crowd. The sailor who harpooned it was standing on the back of the high fish, with the harpoon in his hand. It was a novel sight and created quite a sensation.

Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less 1st insertion, - - - 15
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 25
For half column 6 months, - - - \$44
" " 12 months, - - - 18
For whole column 6 months, - - - 18
" " 12 months, - - - 25

A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. When the number of time for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

SYMPTOMS OF OLD MAIDISM.—When a woman begins drinking her tea without sugar—that's a symptom. When a woman begins reading stories in bed—that's a symptom.—When she sighs on hearing of a wedding—that's a symptom. When she begins to tell how many offers she has refused—that's a symptom. When she begins to call men deceitful creatures and says she wouldn't have one for the world—that's a decided symptom. When she changes her shoes every time she comes in after a walk—that's a symptom. When she must have a little dog trotting after her, and when she says a servant girl has no business to have a sweetheart—that's a symptom.

When she begins to rub her fingers over chairs and tables to see if they are dusty—that's a symptom. When she goes to bed with her stockings and flannel night cap on—that's a symptom. When she puts her fingers before her mouth when talking, lest you might discover her false teeth—that's a symptom. When she begins to talk of rheumatic pains in her elbows and knees—that's an unfailing symptom. When she begins to talk about the dangers of damp feet, and the necessity of excluding the cold air—that's a symptom.

In short, when she becomes a lean, crabbed, snappish, rickety concern, displaying displaying cheeks pursed up with wrinkles, and a form as spare as a hamper, instead of rosy plumpness of youth, or the mellow roundness of maternal expansion—she may be set down as a sure specimen of old maidism.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A WANDERING PIG.—When at Bonham a few weeks since, we saw some wagons of immigrants, from Bloomfield, Kentucky. As these wagons came on the public square, by the side of the horses attached to one, come trotting along side by side, a dog and a pig, and when the drivers of the wagon stopped to rest and make inquiries, both dog and pig lay down in some shavings by a store door, where carpenters' work was going on, and took a nap of sleep. The peculiarity of association soon drew attention, and the inquirers learned—that when the wagon started from Bloomfield, very unexpectedly, pig started also and had followed ever since, the several hundred miles traveled, side with the dog. They had been at one time in company of eighty wagons, and had come up with and passed several companies, but the pig was always at the right place, and required no looking after. So unusual a character was worthy of notice, and we therefore noticed him particularly. He was about six or eight months old, weighing perhaps some sixty or seventy pounds, was partly Berkshire, and looked very much like any other pig of that size and breed, except for its ways, which were intelligent. When the wagon stopped he determined to sleep awhile, and the attention paid to him, touching him with the foot, etc., did not divert him from his object; in fact, he had the ways of a gentle dog. Of course, on such a trip, keeping up with the rate of horse travel, he could not get very fat, but he had not felled off in consequence of his unusual exertion. All in all he was certainly a "character," and deserves to be cared for, and not suffered to go the way of all dogs, until his life shall terminate from the natural wearing out of his vitality.

Clarksville, Texas, Standard.

THE DOCTOR AND THE SEXTON.—A good story is told of a doctor, in Beverly, who was somewhat of a wag. He met, one day, in the street, the sexton, with whom he was acquainted. As the usual salutation were passed, the doctor, happened to cough.

"Wy, doctor," said the sexton, "you have got a cough? How long have you had that?"

"Look here, Mr. —?" said the doctor, with a show of indignation, "what is your charge for interments?"

"Nine shillings," was the reply.

"Well," continue the doctor, "just come into my office, and I will pay for it. I don't want to have you round so anxious about my health!"

The sexton was soon even with him, however. Turning to the doctor, he replied—

"Ah, doctor, I cannot afford to bury you yet. Business has never been so good as it has been since you began to practice."

Since the above conversation, neither party has ventured a joke at the expense of the other.—*Lynn News.*

A young gentleman, a short time since, was about making an excursion for fish, and on one of the thoroughfares of the lake met and made the acquaintance of a lady named Mary Pike, with whom he became very much pleased, and from whom he could not part without some pains of sadness. He expressed a hope that he might hear from her occasionally. To which she replied, that if he was not successful in taking fish at the lakes, she had no objections to his dropping a line to her.

He who fights,
Gets kilt and dies;
Forfeits his rights
To pumpkin pies!

THE POST,

LEBANON, KY.,
Wednesday Morning, Feb. 23, 1853

Turnpike to Bradfordsville.

There has been a Turnpike between this place and Bradfordsville, talked of for some time. Now this road is very much needed; in fact, we do not know of a road in Ky., since the Springfield road has been built, which needs turnpiking more. All that part of this county lying around Bradfordsville, is completely cut off from all intercourse with this portion for at least six months in the year; and when the road is at its best, it is execrable. Every one who has travelled over this road, will bear testimony that we do not exaggerate in the least.

Farmers all along the route, cannot, with anything like safety or comfort, reach either Lebanon or Bradfordsville, during the winter season. Would not a good turnpike road, redound vastly to their benefit? They, then, should be up and doing. Let them put their shoulder to the wheel, and they will find that they can do much, perhaps much more than they are aware of. Let no personal or sectional feeling destroy the prospects of this truly needed work.

No one can tell the vast amount of benefits arising from good roads until the effects are seen. As social intercourse is the very ground-work and protection of society—yes of civilization itself—how can you foster this social intercourse more than by increasing the means of communication?

Bradfordsville is a very pretty location for a town, on the east side of the Rowling Fork. It has some of the finest land around it, that there is in Marion county. But it is stunted in its growth by being thus cut off for one half the year, from our common market, Louisville; and comparatively so for the whole year round. Who, we would ask, would chose to be thus isolated if they could avoid it?

Bradfordsville, then, has a great deal at stake, and we feel confident that her inhabitants will do their duty in the premises. She has advantages as far as position goes, of being a considerable town; but she never will attain her proper size, so long as she continues to be thus shut off, as it were, from the rest of the world. She will always be cramped. Lebanon, is entirely another place, since the turnpike gave her free access to Louisville. We, for one, could never have made up our mind to have given her the immense advantages arising from our office, had it not been for the completion of this work; for we could not have lived in a town so isolated as it was.

Lebanon has some interest in the completion of the road; first on account of the farmers living in that direction, who would if they could come to town at all seasons of the year; and secondly, for the advantages arising from having intercourse with Bradfordsville. We would, therefore, urge our citizens to yield their aid and influence to the work.

The County Court has virtually subscribed \$500 a mile, provided the work is commenced before the first of March. This will assist the work along at great deal, and we do hope that all parties will look sufficiently to their own interest to secure this bonus.

There will be no difficulty, whatever, in making this road; for there is "metal" of superior quality and enormous quantities all along the route. And the Fork will yield any amount of excellent gravel, as well as other streams on the route.

There is a most singular case, now in our town. Dr. FLECK, who tends on the man, gave us a description of it, and as we think it remarkable, we have concluded to give it publicity. The case we allude to is an old negro, well known in this place as "old Ege," who a month or so ago lost the use of his right arm very suddenly. Gradually the muscles have disappeared from the lower part of the arm, from the elbow down, until there now remains nothing but a mummified bone covered with the dry hard skin, with no life or feeling in it. The hand is in like fix, resembling a very small hand encased in a tight black kid glove. The Doctor calls it a case of dry mortification.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A little son of Mr. John Barr, in Pittsburgh, aged about four years, got possession of a loaded pistol in the absence of his mother, and while playing discharged it, killing him instantly.

Graham's Magazine for March, has come to hand. It is a beautiful number and competes well with its predecessors, of which we have said so much.

We are informed that young CARLIN, who killed Wm. Byrns last month, stabbed his father, last week. His wounds are not considered dangerous. As the case will undergo a judicial investigation, we will refrain from making any comments.

MURDER MOST HORRIBLE.—W. R. Sumner attacked a German named Krehbiel, at Jackson, Mo., on the 14th inst., with a bowie knife, cutting him some fourteen times, killing him almost instantly. Sumner fled and escaped, but a man named Houston who was implicated in the murder was arrested.

FATAL ENCOUNTER.—At Somerville, Tenn., on the 10th inst., a rencontre took place between Mr. Halldrige, a stage driver, and Mr. Kent a saddler. The latter was shot and killed instantly.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The Onachita Register, of the 28th January, says, on Sunday night last the money safe of District Attorney C. H. Morrison, was forced open, and money and notes to the amount of upwards of \$16,000 extracted therefrom.

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.—A gentleman from New York has subscribed \$406,000 the whole amount required, to build a railroad from Fayetteville, N. C., to the Deep river coal mines in the same State.

Godey's Lady's Book for March lies before us, and proves that Godey is still "in the ring." Long life to Godey and his Book.

We have again to complain of the taking of our exchanges from the office. We have said that we had no objections to persons reading our exchanges, but we have a decided objection to their taking them from the office and keeping them; for we have some use for our exchanges, at least we would crave the privilege of tearing off the wrapper before we lose sight of them altogether.

Betting on Elections.—The Supreme Court of Ohio, now in session, have decided that any person losing money in a bet on the result of an election may recover the amount lost by suit; and if the loser fails to sue in six months, any other person may sue for and recover it for his own use.

We would call particular attention to the Advertisement in another column headed "A New College Building." Our contracting readers would find it to their interest to attend to this. We are credibly informed that lumber is cheaper in Columbia than in most any other part of the State. The very best lumber being plenty and can be bought for \$1 00 per 100 feet.

Summary of the Telegraph News.

We publish this morning the news by the America, which is three days later than that published yesterday by the Alps. The commercial intelligence reports an advance of one eighth pence on cotton for the week ending the 5th instant. A great reform banquet was held at Manchester on the 3d, at which time Cobden made a singular banter of £1,000. The Queen of Spain proposes presenting the Empress of France an imperial crown.

Napoleon intends purchasing the diamond necklace tendered the Empress by the City of Paris, at a cost of 600,000 francs. He also proposes building a palace in each of the principal towns of France for alternate summer residences. The coronation takes place at Versailles in May next. A change of Cabinet is rumored, which is stated by the private letters betoken the inevitability of an European war. Several important letters were abstracted from the private apartment of Napoleon, and Mrs. Howard is suspected of larceny. 300,000 francs reward was offered for the recovery. The letters implicate the first men of France. The Austrian government received the announcement of Napoleon's marriage with marked sentiments of offence. In the Senate yesterday several motions to take up the bills for the benefit of the indigent insane, donating lands to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and the Texas debt bill were made but not acted upon. Mr. Everett, recently elected Senator from Massachusetts took his seat. The Pacific railroad bill was debated till adjournment. In the House the Civil and Diplomatic bill was considered in Committee of the whole, and amendments for the expenses of members, clerks and contingencies were made, amounting to over one million dollars. Amendments were also agreed to for the completion of the Custom Houses of Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis and Cincinnati. The committee rose before final action was had upon the bill.

An important message was received from the President relative to Nicaragua. Gen. Pierce arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, where he received visitors during the day. For river news, miscellaneous intelligence, and foreign and domestic commercial matters, see despatches.—*Low Cou.* 12th.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

New York, Feb. 14.

The steamer Niagara arrived from Liverpool with dates of the 29th January. The Humbolt arrived at Southampton on the 28th.

It is rumored that Francis Baring will succeed M. Glasstone in the Exchequer. Hirsch & Co., of Rotterdam, have failed for £125,000 owing to the Pries forgeries. The weather in England and Ireland is favorable.

The civil contract for the marriage of Napoleon is to be signed on the 29th, and great preparations are making. The Countess Chambois is reported seriously ill.

At Paris it was reported a further induction of the army and an extensive amnesty will be declared after the imperial marriage. A change in the French Cabinet is spoken of, which it is said contains one of the ministers who opposed the marriage.

TURKEY.—The Turks are about invading Montenegro with 30,000 troops, and attack them at all points. Russia it is thought will interfere.

ITALY.—The English papers publish letters Francis Rosa Madia, who state their health continues bad, that both are firm in faith.

AUSTRIA.—A cousin of the prince of Montenegro arrived at Vienna and demanded an interview with the Emperor. Austria is sending troops to Dalmontie, to protect the frontier.

INDIA.—Gen. Goodwin in Burmah, suffered a garrison of 1000 men to Peger to be invested by a strong force, and hard fighting to relieve them.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ALPS.

Advance in Cotton—Decline in Breadstuffs—Important from Europe and France.

New York, Feb. 17.

The steamship Alps has arrived from Liverpool, with dates of the second instant.

The marriage of Napoleon took place on Saturday, when 3,000 political offenders were pardoned.

The Alps brings London dates of the 1st, and reports passing the Africa on the 13th. She saw the caloric ship Ericsson on the 17th, 40 miles south east of the highlands.

The civil marriage of Napoleon took place at the Tuilleries with, as the papers express it, "noble simplicity."

Eight hundred persons were present. The religious ceremonies took place the following day at Notre dame, with great pomp and splendor. The populace turned en masse, and the city was decorated with flags, &c. In all directions the streets were lined with military. The scene was most imposing.

The ceremonies were performed by the Archbishop of Paris. The Empress refused to allow the Senate to settle any donation on her. This, coupled with the previous refusal to receive jewels from the Municipal Council, produced a most favorable impression.

The Municipal Councils all over France are voting congratulatory addresses to the Emperor.

The Turks have commenced active operations against the Montenegro. On the 12th of January three villages were destroyed by fire.

Omer Pacha with 24,000 troops was marching on the capital. Austria had despatched Count Jellachich to the frontier with 18,000 troops. Count Leiningner had gone to Constantinople, as supposed in regard to Montenegro affairs.

The Asiatic cholera is reported to have broken out at Paris, which causes much uneasiness.

Viscount Melbourne, ex-Premier of England has died.

Dr. Newman has been fined £100 for libel of Achilles.

The Emperor's speech announcing his marriage, produced prodigious sensation at Vienna.

It is reported that French officers have employed surveying Wapping, Predmont, and Lombards.

The French Minister presented his credentials at St. Petersburg to the Emperor and was cordially received.

At Vienna it is announced that the differences between the U. S. and Austria, have been definitely settled. It is also reported that the answer of the French minister of foreign affairs to the Ambassador of Austria, relative to Napoleon's allusion to Marie Louise, in his speech to the Senate was not deemed satisfactory. A difficulty exists between the two Governments concerning the time the Roman Slats are to be occupied by the French troops.

Gen. Blake and the Seminoles Cabinet Making

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

Gen. Blake has returned from Florida. It is understood that he anticipates no serious difficulties with the Indians.

Everybody now concedes that Mr. Cushing is the favored candidate for the State Department. The Marcy men are in good spirits. Jefferson Davis is almost certain for the War Department.

Mr. Dobbin has been chosen in caucus as the Democratic candidate for Senator from North Carolina to succeed Mr. Mangum, who is very probably in the Cabinet.

McClelland's stock is rising for the Department of the Interior. Plagg is still spoken of from New York, but he is crowded by Marcy.

The Virginia duellists have settled scores without bloodshed. Both parties have resigned their seats in the Legislature and gone home. It was Lewis who challenged Crane.—*N. Y. Times*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

The U. S. steam frigate Saranac arrived at Pensacola on the 10th, and Norwegian Brig Tordenskjold arrived here yesterday, both with advices from Rio de Janeiro to 9th January, and their accounts of the ravages of the yellow fever are truly alarming. Lieut. Heywood, of the Saranac, and seven of her crew, had died whilst in that port, and the Captain, Mate and two of the crew of the Norwegian brig, died of the same disease at sea, and within 10 days sail of their destined port.

Strange to say, the city of Rio de Janeiro was healthy, but the mortality on ship-board was frightful. Business was very dull, and coffee came to market very sparingly.—*N. Y. Express*.

CALIFORNIA.—SUFFERING IN THE MINES.—By the last advices from California, we learn that a report is prevalent in Stockton, that some miners recently attacked a train of wagons in Mariposa county, and rifled them of all the provisions they contained. This, says the Journal, must not be wondered at, nor too strongly condemned, as it is the spur of starvation that drives men to such crimes. Their lives depend on the stake, and men will resort to any extreme to satisfy the demands of nature. From other quarters the record is equally discouraging, but more particularly from Calaveras county, where the deprivation is most heartrending. A gentleman of our acquaintance informs us, that riding out a short distance from town as best he could, with but one determination—to have "something to eat." This is but one case of a hundred, and if the same weather continues many days, we shall have scores coming the same way, destitute and starving.—*Low. Cou.*

FOOD FOR THE GAROTE.—The New York Times says it has information that seven persons have been condemned to the garote, and now lie in one of the Habanese prisons, awaiting the execution of their sentence. Their names are: the Count of Pozos Dulces, Dr. Gassie, Juan Miranda, Louis Eduardo Cristof, Josquin Fortun, and one Pinto, a writer for the press. Their crime is political conspiracy, the nature and object of which do not reach us. It is understood, however, that the prisoners are to be transferred to Spain, there to have their doom executed or reversed, as may please her Majesty.

Low. Cou.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE. The Brownsville Flag, of the 31st ult., contains an account of a successful pronunciamento at Matamoros, and other interesting intelligence from Northern Mexico. On the 28th, while the citizens of Matamoros were engaged in celebrating the funeral obsequies of Rufus Rodriguez, a portion of the military availed themselves of the opportunity to carry their project into effect.

On Saturday and Sunday the parties were negotiating, and it was finally arranged that Avalos was to resign the command at Matamoros to Col. Basave, who was to hold it until the arrival of Col. Cruz from Camargo, the latter to have the command on the frontier.

Avalos was to have the privilege of leaving the city with his arms and an escort of 100 men.

The loss in killed and wounded was considerable. The women and children fled to Brownsville for safety. They were well cared for by the citizens of Brownsville.

The cities of Monterey and Saltillo have also pronounced for the popular plan, so that the entire frontier is now in the hands of the insurgents.

The report of the assassination of Governor Rayes, of San Louis Potosi, is confirmed.

Don Ramon Prieto Provisional Governor of Tamaulipas, had been killed in Victoria.

A proclamation of Col. Cruz, declares all corporations or individuals who shall oppose the plan of Gaudalajara to be enemies of the independence and unity of the Republic, and that their goods and properties be confiscated in the State. He gives to the men under command of Avalos four days, and those under Carvajal twenty days to surrender.

ATHEISM.—In the course of the examination of a stabbing affair in Cincinnati, before the Mayor, on the 14th, Joseph Rudolph, a frequenter of an infidel institution known as Freeman's Hall, was called upon as a witness. Being inquired of as to his religious belief, he declared:

"I do not believe in a God, or in the Bible; and will not swear by God?" He was allowed to affirm.

By the Mayor. "This is the first instance that has occurred before me as Mayor, wherein a man has denied the existence of a God, or the authenticity of the Bible; and although it is not my duty to notice officially, so blasphemous a declaration, still I must say that I place but little reliance upon testimony given under such circumstances. You may proceed, but I shall exercise my discretion in regard to the confidence which I repose in your declarations."

A PUNSTER SAYS, "My name is Somerset I am a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry, for how could I hope to prevail on any young lady possessed of the slightest iota of delicacy, to turn a Somerset?"

California News.

The mails yesterday brought us files of papers containing copious details of foreign news by the Niagara, and California news by the Northern Light and Uncle Sam. Of the latter, we published last Tuesday, by telegraph, the most important items; besides, as the news was most anticipated by the Philadelphia and Daniel Webster, previously published by telegraph from New Orleans, we omit further details. In another part of our paper will be found additional extracts of the Niagara's news, which will be read with interest. The New York Times makes the following mention of the California news.—*Low. Cou.*

The news from California this morning is painfully interesting. It turns, not upon the immense yield of gold, for the receipts are only two millions, but on the destruction which prevails universally in the mining districts in consequence of the disastrous floods that have laid the country waste. The operations at the mines have been in many cases suspended from sheer want of the necessities of life. Provisions were still advancing in price, and the state of the roads leading into the interior afforded but little prospect of a speedy supply from the seacoast.

Beyond this unfortunate condition of affairs, the country is prosperous. The subsidence of the waters will give a fresher impulse to the business enterprise of its citizens, and the next arrival, we may hope, will convey more cheerful tidings, by the same arrival, we have additional advices from the Pacific Islands and the Oregon coast. The papers, however, are barren.—Travel on the Isthmus has greatly improved by the conclusion of the rainy season. The passengers by the Panama route crossed from the Pacific to the Atlantic in the short space of twenty hours.

The Legislature assembled on the 12th ult., but at the time of the steamer's sailing, had done nothing. The Governor in the message recommends a Convention for the revision of the Constitution in reference, it is supposed, to the division of the State, and the question of slavery.—Over \$1,700,000 in gold was shipped from San Francisco, which, with the sum in the hands of passengers, will swell the amount of over 2,000,000.

HARD.—We have heard of people being placed in a quarry, but we know of no more unfortunately situated in this respect than the English army officer. If he receives an insult and don't challenge the offender, he is tried by a court martial and broke with infamy. If he does challenge his adversary and happens to kill him, he is handed over to the civil power and hung for murder. If he don't make a fool of himself he is drummed out of the army. If he does make a fool of himself, six feet of cordage jerks him out of the world.

MORTALITY AMONG HOGS.—At Milton, Ky., a large number of hogs have lately died at the distilleries. At almost all the points on the river, the same disastrous disease that is working death to the hogs at Milton prevails.

MAYSVILLE AND BIG SANDY RAILROAD.—The President and Directors of this Company have issued a notice proposing to take the sense of the voters of Mason county, Ky., as to the policy of the county becoming a stockholder in that company to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. The order for the election designates the 4th of April next as the day on which the vote shall be taken.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Wednesday morning last, says the Knoxville (Ill.) Journal, Miss Ann Montgomery, daughter of John Montgomery, living two miles west of this village, committed suicide.

On the return of Mrs. Montgomery from a neighbor's house, she found her daughter dead, hanging by a rope which she had attached to a joist; on the breast of her dress was pinned a paper upon which she had written, that she was about to put an end to her existence for no other reason than that she was tired of living. The deceased was about twenty years of age.

CHEAP TRAVEL FROM CINCINNATI TO BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore and Sequehanna Railway Company announces that they are issuing through tickets to Cincinnati per railway to Pittsburgh, and thence by A 1 steam packets, at the unprecedented low rate of eleven dollars, the entire distance being 800 miles, 465 of which is passed on the Ohio river, by connection with a line of splendid passenger steamers, composed of the largest, swiftest, best finished and furnished, and most powerful boats on the waters of the West. The Keystone State and the other splendid packets in the Cincinnati line are in this combination.

A College Building!

A FUND of \$3,000 has been raised in the town of Columbia, Ky., for the purpose of erecting at that place a College building. The Committee appointed to superintend the work have deposited at the Clerk's Office in Columbia, a plan of the building, to which contractors are referred, for all particulars respecting its architecture and proposed size. Sealed proposals may be addressed to THOS. P. AKERS. The committee will entertain propositions for any part of the work. It is desired however, to have the written contract to some one man. Proposals will be received up to the 25th of March, 1853, at which time the contract will be closed.

THOMAS P. AKERS.

Columbia, Ky., Feb. 23d 1853.

R. R. R. REMEDIES.

Radway's Ready Relief, Radway's Renovating Resolvent, Radway's Ready Regulators. The use of which will in all cases INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, QUICKLY CURE DISEASES AND ALWAYS PREVENT SICKNESS.

No pain or sickness, or disease, or unhealthy matter will remain in or affect the system while it is under the influence of R. R. R. REMEDIES. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

EXTERNAL PAINS. The moment it is applied Externally it stops all Pain.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sprains and Strains, Gout, Distorted Limbs, Paralysis, Painful Swellings, Sick Headache, Cramps and Sprains, IN A FEW HOURS. INTERNAL HAINS.

A few drops of Radway's Ready Relief, taken internally, will stop the most distressing pains Diarrhoea, Cholera, Mors, Dysentery, instantly soothe, arrest and ally the most violent Cramps, Spasms, and Convulsions.

R. R. RELIEF.

The very moment it is applied it stops pain, arrests disease and removes its cause.

R. R. RELIEF.

Cripples Leap for Joy!!! The aged, the infirm, and the crippled, instantly feel the effects of Radway's Ready Relief: it rejuvenates old age, renders the stiff joints supple and active, infuses life and strength in the sore, weak and disabled limb, removes all pain and soreness from the joints and muscles, d strengthens and makes sound and whole, the weak infirm and crippled.

R. R. RELIEF.

Cough cured in Five Minutes. Radway's Ready Relief, cured a gentleman in five minutes, of a severe fit of coughing. The gentleman had not slept for two nights; it was applied Externally and Internally.

R. R. RELIEF.

Rheumatism! An aged gentleman was troubled with Rheumatism for six years. Sometimes his feet would swell to three times their natural size he suffered the most excruciating pains. He was relieved from pain in Five Minutes after using R. R. Relief. He has not been troubled since.

A CARD.

We guarantee that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, Radway's Ready Relief will do all that is here set down. One trial will prove its efficacy. The moment it is applied it arrests the progress of diseased action, and instantly allays irritation.

R. R. R. is sold for 25 cents per bottle, and 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

Genuine Relief.

Each bottle to be Genuine must bear the facsimile signature of RADWAY & CO. On the Label, and the letters

R. R. R.

Blown in the Glass.

Sold by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, Ky., and JOHN STARK, Springfield, Ky.

The Cars are Coming from Louisville!!!

I AM in Jail, and very unjustly, I think; and I am lonely and desolate, and have nothing to while away the hours. I solicit a share of patronage in my line, viz: TAILORING. I will work very low—half price rather than be idle. A. STERLING.

Lebanon Jail, Feb. 23, 1853.

J. E. HAYNES. ANDREW GRAHAM.

NEW PICKETT Tobacco Warehouse,

Haynes & Graham, Proprietors, Corner of Eighth and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE above fire-proof Warehouse has been much enlarged and is doing a fine business. Our receipts have been upwards of 10,000 hogsheds since the opening of our house—1st of October, 1851—and our sales have been very satisfactory.

Our mode of selling is as follows, viz: Every hogshed is put up and sold on its own merits, and after the sale it is with the owner to confirm or reject the same, at his pleasure.

One dollar per hogshed covers all charges to the owner, after its arrival at the warehouse; and he receives his money at the Warehouse Office, as soon as the bills can be made out. We are prepared to pay all charges on Tobacco consigned to us, and hold it subject to the instruction of the owner.

This Warehouse is now doing the most extensive business of any Tobacco Warehouse in Kentucky, and we pledge ourselves to attend strictly and promptly to all Tobacco entrusted to our care; and we refer to our past years' business, Merchants, Shippers, and Planters, generally.

HAYNES & GRAHAM.

Feb. 16, 2m.

J. R. Montgomery & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, And dealers in Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, window glass, Glassware, Manufactured Tobacco, &c., &c.

509, Main street, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of purchasers of GOODS in their line, to their extensive assortment, which they are now receiving, and will continue to receive daily throughout the season, and will be enabled to offer goods at as favorable terms as any house West of the Mountains.

Feb. 12, 1853-4f.

J. Hyman, EASTERN STAR CLOTHING DEPOT!

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL— 470 Market street, between Third and Fourth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fredrick street, Owensboro Ky., and Main street, Taylorsville, Ky.

N. B.—Trunks, Hats, Caps, and Carpet Bags constantly on hand, and cheaper than can be had elsewhere, and every article in the Gentlemen's Line. Our motto is—"A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling."

Look for J. Hyman over the door. Saml. Hyman will always be pleased to see friends from Marion co. at the store. Feb. 9-4m.

Miscellaneous.

"I shall die like a hero," said the coal which it was being consumed, "for I shall mix with the ashes of the grate."

Which three letters are of the most use to a statesman? A Y Z (a wise head.)

A wag, on reading that a certain engagement a Dey and two Knights were killed, remarked that, that was what he called killing time with a vengeance!

There are three kinds of men in this world—the "Will's," the "Wont's," and the "Can't's." The former expect everything, the other oppose everything, and the latter fail in everything. "I will," builds our railroads and steamboats. "I won't," don't believe in "experiments and nonsense;" while "I can't," grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in the slow digestion of a court of bankruptcy.

An Irishman, in the course of a discussion touching the superior natural productions of various countries, said—

"You may talk as ye please about it, but Scotland is the finest country in the world for natural productions."

"How so?" cries one.

"Impossible!" exclaims another.

"Give us your reason!" demands a third.

"Why, gentlemen," said he, "don't ye see that Scotland has got a whole river of Tay running through it."

DEFINITION OF DOGMATISM.—"Robert, my dear," said Jenny, with the deferential air of a scholar, "Robert, what did Mr. Curraway mean when he said he hated dogmatism?"

Topps was puzzled.

"Robert, my dear," Jenny urged, "what in the world is dogmatism?"

Now it was the weakness of Topps never to confess ignorance of anything to his wife. "A man should never do it."

Topps had been known in a convivial season to declare, "It makes 'em conceited." Whereupon Topps prepared himself, as was his wont, to make a solemn, satisfying answer.

Taking off his hat, and smoothing the wrinkles of his brow, Topps said,

"Humph! what is dogmatism? It is this, of course—dogmatism is puppyism come to its full growth."

"No Paupers Here, Either."—In the town of Plymouth, this State, there is a hotel which has long been kept without any "medicine." During the up going travel to the White Mountains, last summer, a Southern stopped at this hotel—one who was not going up altogether for a look at Nature's grandest scenes, or a draught of cold water from the mighty alabaster of Argemone. He sent from his rooms for a bottle of Bardolph's "best wine," to which summons the landlord replied that he kept no wine. The answer brought the Southern gentleman himself down.

"Landlord, haven't you got any kind of liquor?"

"I don't keep liquors at all," replied the landlord.

"Don't keep liquors! How in the name of common sense do you accommodate travellers without it? I want some, and I had a right to expect that you kept it. I shall tell all my friends to stop somewhere else, where there is better accommodation."

"Tell 'em what you please," replied the independent landlord, "but don't forget to add that there isn't a pauper here, either.—Concord (N. H.) Indicator."

The New Albany Tribune is responsible for the following:—

There is a rumor in town of this sort:—One of our principal business men was, with his wife and several gentlemen and ladies, invited out to tea a few evenings since. When all were gathered around the table, the lady of the house, having in some way got the impression that our hero was a religious man, politely invited him to say grace. He was taken all aback; but not knowing how to excuse himself, he went ahead after the following fashion: "O, Lord, have mercy on this table, without end. Yours respectfully, Amen!"

A humorous old gentleman, meeting once with a minister, was intimated that he would never reach heaven unless he was born again.

"I have experienced that change," added the minister, "and now feel no anxiety."

"And so you have been born again?" said his companion amicably.

"Yes, I trust I have."

"Well," said the old gentleman, eyeing him rather attentively. "I don't think it would hurt you young man, to be born once more."

A young man of our acquaintance caught, on Monday last, eighty mackerel in an hour. He resided over a fish store, and threw his hook out of a two story window. Whether this had anything to do with his good fortune the next grand jury will probably determine.

What Can be got for Five Dollars!!

The undersigned have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (weekly,) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly,) to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars a year for the three publications; all orders, enclosing that amount to Dyer & Willis, will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL HUESTON,
Publisher of the Knickerbocker.
MORRIS & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Home Journal.
DYER & WILLIS.

Publishers of the Musical World and Times, 257 Broadway New York.

Grand Literary and Artistic Combination.

Arrangements have been made to furnish the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, the HOME JOURNAL, and the NEW YORK MUSICAL WORLD AND TIMES, to NEW SUBSCRIBERS, for FIVE DOLLARS a year! This is cheap literature, with a vengeance. The Knickerbocker is \$3 per annum; the Home Journal, \$2; and the Musical World and Times, \$3 making \$8 a year at the usual rates. That three such works can be obtained for five dollars a year, is a fact truly worthy the *Caloric age*, which is just now being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Magazine, edited by LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK, it is unnecessary to speak. For twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous, and spicy "monthly" in the world; and the present volume will be better than any which preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by GEO. P. MORRIS and N. P. WILLIS, is well known as the best family newspaper in America; and the Musical World and Times, edited by RICHARD STORRS WILLIS, with LOWELL MASON, GEO. H. CURTIS, THOMAS HASTINGS, WM. P. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, and other musical writers contributing; and which gives among other things, over \$25 worth of music and a full course of instruction in harmony annually, is the very best musical Journal ever published. These three publications will post a family up in regard to nearly everything worth knowing.—Art, Science, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Inventions, Discoveries, Wit, Humor, Fancy, Sentiments; the Newest Fashion and other attractions for Ladies, Choice New Music for the Sabbath, the Church and the Fireside; Reviews and Criticisms of Musical Works, Performers and Performances; in short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science; including whatever can be given in periodicals to promote healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it Better, Wiser, and Happier, may be now obtained for five dollars. Address DYER & WILLIS, 257 Broadway.

Editors publishing the above three times and sending the papers containing it to Dyer & Willis, will receive the three works named, for one year.

Circular.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY, JANUARY, 1853.

To the Assessors of Tax:

DEAR SIR:—You are aware that the law requires of you the annual return of each Deaf Mute in your county, with his or her nearest Post Office. This legal requisition has been complied with by many of the Assessors; by others, it has been totally neglected. A strict compliance with the law in your county is earnestly requested. Be particular in returning the Post Office. The terms of admission into this Institution are subjoined, and you are respectfully requested to carry this circular with you, and show these terms to each parent having Deaf and Dumb children in your county.

To the parents of Deaf Mutes:

Below you will find the terms of admission for your child or children into the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Danville, Ky. At least three hundred uneducated Mutes exist in Kentucky, although there has existed, for twenty-nine years, an Institution in the centre of the State for their education. This neglect is wholly chargeable to you, their parents. It is no light culpability—it is willfully shutting out the light of knowledge and the blessings of education from your unfortunate offspring.—What apology have you for this neglect? The State has removed every responsible difficulty out of your way. The long established and well earned character of the Institution gives you assurance of the kind and watchful care which will be bestowed upon your child. Any further information desired can be obtained by addressing J. A. JACOBS, Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Danville, Ky.

Rules and Terms of Admission, &c.

1. Cost of board and tuition, including washing, lights, &c., ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable each half year in advance. Vacation not deducted, nor absence at the beginning or end of the sessions, after the pupil has entered. Entrance at the commencement of the session is very important.

2. Provisions have been made by the State for the board and tuition of those unable to pay; and parents in this condition are earnestly invited to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution for their unfortunate children.—Absolute indigence is not required in the applicant, only inability. Of this, the certificate of a magistrate or respectable neighbor is, in general, desirable though not absolutely required where there is good reason to suppose the application proper. Persons in moderate circumstances are often unable to educate their children abroad, and are, therefore, as much entitled to the aid of the State as if totally indigent. As a matter of fact, most parents are unable to pay for the education of their children.

3. The best age for entrance is twelve. Pupils will be received at all ages between ten and thirty. But parents should not delay the education of their children after twelve. They seldom learn so well after twenty as before that age. By delaying and neglecting the education of your children in this bereaved condition you are criminally compromising their present and eternal welfare.

4. Pupils supported by the State are

under obligation to remain five years—if of superior talent and industry, they may be continued seven.

5. The pupil must be plainly, but well and comfortably clothed, and furnished with a trunk, and each session with two pocket handkerchiefs, and a coarse and fine comb. Clothing should be marked. No clothing can be furnished by the Superintendent, unless money be advanced for that purpose. A small sum of money must be deposited each session to meet the wants of the pupil. In general, it is expected that the parents and friends will furnish clothing, but in extreme cases, assistance will be given by the Institution. No pocket money should be given the pupil beyond a small sum.

6. Vacation in August and September, when the pupils are permitted to go home; but they must be returned, punctually, at the commencement of the next session—the first of October. This is of the utmost importance to their improvement. No pupil will be permitted to leave during the session, except for a good and satisfactory reason.

7. Any causes of complaint that a parent or guardian may have, is requested to be made known frankly and at once to the Superintendent, when it will be either satisfactorily explained or removed.

8. All letters addressed to the Superintendent or pupils must be post-paid. Those to a pupil to insure their being received, should be directed to "_____" at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Danville, Ky.

9. To preserve health and promote habits of industry, the pupils are employed frequently in manual labor; the females in sewing and housekeeping, in which they often make great improvement. Pay pupils must not expect to be exempt from this rule. Their own good, as well as the discipline of the Institution, require its enforcement upon all alike.

10. The services of the Asylum Physician may be secured at three dollars per annum. They are given to those unable to pay, at the charge of the Institution; but all able to meet this small charge are expected to do so.

11. Bring or send with the applicant the day and year of his birth and cause of deafness.

PHILADELPHIA PERFUMERY.

I HAVE just received from Philadelphia, the most extensive and elegant assortment of Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts, Soaps and Powders for the Toilet, the Skin, the hair, and the Hands, the Handkerchief, the Beard and the Teeth, and for Jellies, Creams, Cakes, Pastry, &c., ever presented to this community; all of which, having been purchased of the manufacturer in large quantities and for cash: I will sell at reduced prices. It is presumed that the great value of the above articles for enhancing the Beauty and promoting the Health and Happiness, is so well known by all, that every Family and every Adult thereof, will avail themselves of the present opportunity for obtaining some one or more of the following list, to wit:

For the Toilet.

Toilet Water,
Double Cologne,
Single do.,

For the Skin.

Lemon Rouge,
Magnolia Tablet,
Magnolia Balls,
Lip Balm,
Amandine,
Toilet Powder,

For the Hair.

Amber Lustral,
Philocome,
Bear Pomatum,
Bear's oil,
Rose Hair Oil,
Hair Dye,
Hair Restorer,
Bandoline,

For the Hands.

Rose Soap,
Patchouly do.,
Christal Balls,
Brown Windsor Soap,
Ambrosial do.,
Mammoth do.,

For the Beard.

Rose Shaving Soap,
Ambrosial do.,
Military do.,

For the Teeth.

Dental Soap,
Ebony Tooth Paste,
Tooth Cordial,

For the Handkerchief

Rose,
Citronella Rose,
Cologne,
Geranium,
Verbena,

Honey Suckle,
Sweet Briar,
Sweet Pea,
Sweet Clover,
Patchouly,
Mousseline,
Hawthorn,
Jessamine,
Lilac,
New Mown Hay,
Orange Flowers,
Pink,
Spring Flowers,
Upper Ten.

For Jellies, Creams, &c.

Almond,
Cinnamon,
Lemon,
Peach,
Vanilla.

Dec. 28, 1852.

L. H. NOBLE.

Last Call.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned, will please call immediately, and settle the same by cash or note, as I must, positively settle up my business.
J. A. HALL.
Nov. 10, 18

COLUMBIAN AND GREAT WEST

PROGRAMME FOR 1851.

The continuation of our excellent series of Western Romances and Tales.

Mr. Bennett's Forrest Rose will be followed by a domestic story of Western life, founded on facts, entitled

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It is enough for us to say that this production is worthy of Miss St. Clair's reputation. To be finished in four numbers.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that, at a very large expense, we have succeeded in effecting an engagement with MRS. E. D. N. SOUTHWORTH.

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Each of the tales we have mentioned will be completed in a few weeks, and will not only be free from all that could offend a pure and cultivated taste, but will convey instructive and useful lessons.

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Editor and Proprietor.
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Publisher.

Office of publication, third story of Gazette building, Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio

1853!!!

ELEVENTH YEAR

OF THE

LOUISVILLE

WEEKLY COURIER!

Acknowledged by general consent to be the Largest, Best and Cheapest Newspaper in the West.

In issuing the Eleventh Prospectus of the LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, we have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Wm. D. Gallagher, Esq., has purchased an interest in the establishment, and he will hereafter be associated with us in its management. Mr. Gallagher is widely known as an able political and literary writer and a gentleman of cultivated taste, and being thoroughly Western in his education, habits and associations, and conversant with our Railroad and Manufacturing interests, we flatter ourselves that he will add largely to the value and interest of the Courier, and render it still more acceptable to its thousands of readers in every section of the great Mississippi Valley.

The Louisville Weekly Courier, Edited and Published by W. D. GALLAGHER & W. N. HALDEMAN.

Is one of the largest, handsomest and best papers in the Union, and for the quantity and quality of matter it contains and the great care taken in its preparation, it is beyond all question

The Cheapest Paper in the West!

As a NEWSPAPER, its character is well established. Our readers of many years will bear witness that for enterprise, energy and reliability, it has borne the palm from all its contemporaries in Kentucky. It is almost invariably ahead in the publication of important news, both by telegraph and private express, up to the very moment of publication, and entirely regardless of expense.

As a Commercial Paper, the Courier stands without a rival in Louisville. The gentleman who has had charge of the Commercial Department for the last six years, and whose entire time is devoted to it, has no superior, and his reports may always be regarded as accurate and reliable.

As a Literary Paper, we intend that it shall hereafter occupy much higher ground than heretofore. The Tales and Novels we publish will alone be worth ten times the price of the paper.

The Miscellaneous and Agricultural Departments will meet with all necessary attention. They will be both full and

In Politics, the Courier will continue firmly Whig; but while advocating Whig measures and Whig principles, we do not intend to do so to the exclusion of our usual variety. Our readers may rest assured that they will not be surfeited with politics through our columns.

Early in January we will commence the publication of the Original Stories:

The Martyr of the Heart, by Miss MATTIE GRIFFITH; The Little Cripple and his Foster Mother, by ALICE STANLEY.

A lady of Kentucky, whose literary productions have been greatly admired.

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Such of our county exchanges as copy the above or material part of it, will be entitled to the Daily Courier for one year.



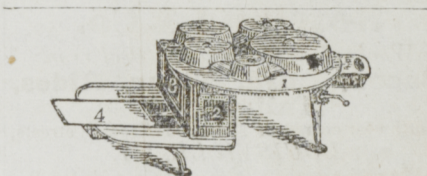
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Having opened a large and complete JOB OFFICE, in LEBANON Marion County, Ky., I offer my services to the public generally. I am ready at all times to do up on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner to give entire satisfaction.

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Should you want any thing done in my line, just bring it along.

W. W. JACK.



Stoves! Stoves!!

H. R. GREENE, KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a full assortment of COOKING STOVES of the very latest and best patterns. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock. Also: 6 and 10 plate, and Parlor Stoves, of any pattern desired, can be furnished on the shortest notice.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE. Of every description, kept constantly on hand. Also: Brass Stew-Kettles of the very best quality. And other articles usually found in a Tinner's shop.

I am prepared to do any amount of Guttering or Roofing on the shortest notice, and at Louisville prices, and warrant my work to give entire satisfaction.

The highest prices given in cash or trade for old Copper and Pewter.

H. R. GREENE.

Springfield Ky., Oct. 4, y

STRADER'S HOTEL.

FORMERLY THE PEARL STREET HOUSE,

Pearl street, between Main and Market,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

By D. W. Strader.

THIS old established and well known hotel has been entirely refitted and refurnished in the most comfortable style, and is now opened for the accommodation of the public. It is located in the center of the business part of the city, being mid-way between the Mail Boat and general Packet Landing and the Post Office.

No pains or expense will be spared in order to render the guests of the house comfortable and at ease, and therefore a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Sept. 20, 1851, 3m.

J. R. JENKINS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY & PRODUCE

STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of R. P. EDELEN, in the old stand of Jarboe & Edelen; would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. I intend to keep constantly on hand every variety of Family Groceries as as:

Loaf Sugar, Molasses,
Brown Sugar, Spices,
Coffee, Liquors,
Tea, Wines,
Candies, Cordials,
Candles, Beer,
Preserves, Cider,
Pickles, Os,
Crockery Ware, Cheese,
Nails, Hardware.

And all other articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind.

My motto shall be, "Small profits and quick sales, for cash;" in a word, I will furnish any amount of Groceries at a small percent on cost and carriage.

All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange at liberal prices.

J. R. JENKINS

Springfield, Ky., Oct. 4, 1851, 6m

Stationery.

I have a good supply of STATIONERY, on hand and for sale; such as:

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER, NOTE PAPER, PLAIN AND FANCY ENVELOPES, STEEL PENS, &c., &c.

W. W. JACK.

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THIS Institution is situated in Bardstown. The site is beautiful and healthy; the buildings are stately and very extensive. The playing grounds are spacious and handsomely set with trees. The professors are from twelve to fifteen in number, and exclusively devoted to the instruction of those entrusted to their care.

Board, washing and tuition in all or any of the branches taught, per session of 10 1-2 months, \$130.00
Extra charges, at the option of the parents, are

1. For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, \$10.00
2. For the class of Mineralogy and Geology, 5.00
3. For Music or Dancing, per quarter, each, 10.00
4. For Painting or Drawing, per quarter, each, 8.00
5. For Board in the College during the vacation, per week, 2.00
6. For use of bed and bedding, per session, 8.00

For further particulars apply, by letter, to the President.

N. B. The Collegiate exercises were resumed on the 2d of September.

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